castle taking the place of Mr. Whiting, as "Baron

"Pompolino." Mr. Whiting, inasmuch as he make

no pretense to singing, has done very fairly; but Mr.

of the glorious old nursery story that comes home to

every heart, it is no wonder that "Cinderella" is the

most popular production yet given us by the English

Opera Company.

BENEFIT.—At the National, to night, the perform-

ances will be for the benefit of the Treasurer and his Assistant. There is an attractive bill offered.

A SPLENDID SNOW-STORM.

Yesterday we had the first snow storm (in the City

of the season. Frem 6 e'clock in the morning until

5 in the evening, old-fushioned flakes of the most ap-

proved pattern filled the atmosphere, and fell in one

proved pattern filed the atmesphere, and fed in one steady, noiseless pour, slowly, gradually wrapping in effect the floree roar of the world of traffic, until at length its last dull throb died out upon the ear, and the City reposed in a deep daylight sleep. Slipping and tripping over smoothly-frozen ridges and steep hillocks—floundring and stumbling through

deep furrows and windrows of soft snow, the per-plexed pedestrian plodded painfully his way; now falling on a hard spot and sadly wounding his feel-

ings, and snow relling into a snow-bank, at the sacri-fice of no little comfort and cassimers. Such were some of the biped experiences of yesterday. But

goaded through the deeply-snowed streets. Horses, hewever, in common with the rest of creation, have their holiday. Toward evening the merry jingle of

sleigh-bells rang through the air, and the snow carul-val commenced. The sluggish and lumbering omni-

us was superseded by the sleigh, and fast horses tore madly through Broadway, drawing at their heal-

crowds of faster men and gayer women. Broadway was very lively until midnight, when silence once

serted, and the snow covered highways and by ways glittered in undisturbed screnity beneath the pale of

ten thousand gas lights.

The trees in the parks, and elsewhere, presentel a

magnificent appearance, dressed, as they were, in

robes of snow, which completely covered them on the northern side. The northern sides of buildings were

in the same condition; and even the sides of omni-buses and cars were so coated that, in many instances,

it was impossible to read the name of the line.

At 1 o'clock this morning, the fall of snow had

ceased, and the air was still and mild, the mercury

atanding above the freezing point.

THE SNOW IN ERRORLYS.

The heavy fall of snow yesterday had the effect of

retarding travel by railroad, especially toward evening, when great difficulty was experienced, it having been found difficult to keep the tracks clear and the

groves from filling up. The cars frequently rau off the track, thus causing considerable annoyance to passengers on account of the delay. In several in-

THE CITY RAILBOADS.

tracks could be kept passable. On the Fourth-av.

Road travel was nearly suspended, up to five in the

evening, when about 250 men, equipped with scrap-

ers, brooms and shovels, were set to work to clear the track. About ten o'clock this was accomplished, and

in up to time, but stopped at the depot in Thirty first-

the cars commenced their regular trips.

City Railroads double teams were employed. THE GREAT RAILROADS.

On the Hudson River Kailroad the trains cam

egan to prevail, and seen the streets were de-

If DICKINSON—And you would have known it, it the Committee had been empowered properly. With the necessary power, he could very readily satisfy this Senate and the people of the truth of what that the people of the truth of what with the necessary power, he could very reachly surely the Seaste and the people of the truth of what the charged—that a portion of the lands beloaging to a Sebooi Fund had been sold by the Barn-burners, while in power, to their potitical friends, for 10 and 15 cents an acre, which was worth \$10 and \$15. Why was Mr. Ramsey appointed State Engineer: or, rather, by what right cid he act? Information on this point was sought for by this Senate from the Governor, but Mr. Seymour never answered our resolution. And it was this Mr. Ramsay who sold to the givate secretary of the Governor some of these lands. He intended no disrespect to Mr. Seymour, for whom is had a high regard as an individual, but it really ild seem strange that he should appoint this Ramsay to the office of State Engineer a few days before the term expired, and that within those few days these frauds were committed. He was ready now to prosecute the investigation, if the proper power were conferred on him: and he would pledge himself to prove that the green-strauds were perpetrated by those outgoing officials, and that the Common School Fund had been actually robbed by them.

After further debate, the resolution was withdrawn-Mr. Z. CLARK rose to a question of privilege, and read from the letter of an Albany correspondent, wherein he found it stated that he had pledged himself to vote for Mr. Seward for United States Sension. All he desired to say in connection with the matter was that he was not accustomed to pledge himself to any man or measure, and he certainly was not in this instance.

SCHOOL MONEYS IN ERROCKLYS.

By unanimous consent, a bill was introduced providing that the Common Council of Brooklyn shall borrow, on the Corporate Bonds of said city, for the support of Common Schools in that spart of said city, lately known as "Willamsburgh, from the sist day of December, 1854, to the 3ist day of February, 1855 the sum of \$51,825, fless the distributive share of the State School moneys, which that part of the said city may be entitled to receive in the star 1855, and cause the same to be paid to the great of the Board of Education of said city for the aforesaid purpose. The Common Council to cause the beaded, so in the first taxes to be levied, after the passage of this act, upon the taxable property of Wilbe added, so in the first laxes to be levied, after the passage of this act, upon the taxable property of Wilfamsburgh, the sum of \$4,000, and annually thereafter \$6,000 until the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall be paid. The act to take effect immediately.

mediately. OUR LUNATIC ASYLUMS, PENITENTIARIES, POOR-HOUSES. On previous notice, Mr SPENCER introduced the

following bill:

The Governor of this State is hereby authorized to appoint bree suitable persons as Commissioners, to acceptain, by personal examination, or otherwise, the number of instance persons taken ears of in the Poor-Wosses, Ponitentiaries and Jaile of this State, together with their condition, treatment and wants at report the result of their labors to the Legislature, at its

Ext. 2. The labor of said Commissioners shall be performed matuitonely, but their traveling expenses shall be defraged by

SEC 2. The labor of state and the properties of the fiste.

The act to take effect immediately.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill this morning to incorporate the above entitled society. The bill provides that David T. Valentine, M. Wilson, Thomas B. Stillman, Robert Kelly, Joseph Bernard, and their amociates, members of the Baptist Churches in the City of New-York and its vicinity, shall be the corporators of the society, to enjoy all the rights and officially of the corporation. The act to take effect immediately.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFE-KEEFING OF INSANE CONVICTS.

On motion of Mr. BRADFORD, a bill under the

On motion of Mr. BRADFORD, a bill under the shove title was introduced, which provides that section 96 of the act for the better regulation of the County and State Prisons, &c., passed Dec. 14, 1847, shall read as follows:

"The Inspectors of the Prisons of this State are hereby anthorized and required, without delay, to make the becausing and suitable provisions in one of the State Prisons, and the removal to such place for safe keeping and proper care of all the insane convicts now in the Lanatic Asylam at Uties, and whenever the physician of a State Prison, shall only report to the Warden of such prison, that any convict confined therein is to far insane as to rouser him dangerous, or as in-quarter of the prison discipline, it will be the duied, and the officers having charge of such place, shall precive such convict, and retain him there at the expense of the State so long as he or the shall continue leasure. "Reddards."

REFORTS.

To erect the town of Tuscarora, in Steuben Co.
Also, to amend the Charter of the Granite Insurance Co., and to authorize that Company to change like place of businers.

Mr. WELLS, in favor of printing 8,500 copies of Mr. WELLS, in favor on Canals. Agreed to.

Mr. WELLS, in favor of printing 8,500 copies of the State Engineer's Report on Canals. Agreed to.
Also, to print 8 500 copies of the Canal Commissioners Report. Agreed to.
Also, to print 3,500 copies of the Report of the State Idiot Asylum. Agreed to.
A communication was received from the Governor transmitting the Pro-lamation of the Governor of Massachusetts, coding jurisdiction over Boston Four Corners to New-York.

Corners to New-York.

ANNIAL REFORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The Commissary says: The State grounds in the City of New-York have undergone a partial improvement during the past year. A number of excavations, occasioned by heavy rains during the spring, have been filled up and leveled. The roof of the arsenal has been removed and replaced by a new one.

In view of the proposed great Central Park being established in New-York, he proposes the removal of the powder magazine.

established in New-York, he proposes the removal of the powder magazine.

The arsenal and magazine at Albany are in good condition, and those at Canandaigna and Buffalo have been repaired, while that at Batavia needed none.

A large number of muskets have hat their fint locks remeved, and percussion locks substituted.

He complains of the poor quality of arms furnished the State by the General Government. Many of the musket bartels burst on trial.

The amount paid by the Department during the year for transportation of ordnance stores, camp equipage, annumition, etc., was \$1,841.58, exceeding that of '53 by \$900.

ing that of '53 by \$900.

The following Regiments have encamped during

The following Regiments have encamped the year:

20th Regiment, Col. G. W. Fratt,
20th Regiment, Col. J. Feck.

20th Regiment, Col. J. S. Crocker,
3ist Regiment, Col. J. S. Crocker,
3ist Regiment, Col. E. M. Holbrook,
3d Regiment, Col. E. M. Holbrook,
4th Regiment, Col. J. M. Jay,
42d Regiment, Col. J. M. Jay,
42d Regiment, Col. C. A. Seward,
40th Regiment, Col. J. T. Menard,
5th Regiment, Col. J. T. Menard,
5th Regiment, Col. J. T. Menard,
5th Regiment,
5th R

6th Regiment, Cel. A. Brown.

The proceeds from the sale of unserviceable arms, amounted to \$515, which, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, was (under the act of 1854) expended for the following articles:

10 National Colors, at \$4.20.

16 Guide Colors, at \$4.50.

27.200

16 Base Drums and Sticks, at \$1.075.

28 Share Drums and Sticks, at \$4.075.

29 Share Drums and Sticks, at \$4.000

20 Fiele at \$9 conts.

Arms issued in 1854, 4,784 muskets, 272 rifles, 196
pistols, 496 sabres and swords, 20 cannon of all calibers.
The Annual Reports of the Newburgh Savings
Bank, the Irving Savings Bank of New York, Seamen's Savings Bank, New York; Western Savings
Bank, Buffalo, and the Bowery Savings Bank, were

Bank, Buffalo, and the Bowery Cavings Precived.
On motion of Mr. COX, the N. Y. Seamen's Savings Bank Report was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.
On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, all Savings Bank Reports were referred to the Bank Committee.
Mr. STEBBINS gave notice of his intention to move a suspension of the rules so as to make the Temperance bill the special order from day to day.
Mr. DIXON—To provide against Unsafe Buildings in New-York.

New-York.

Mr. PETTY-To Legalize the acts of the Super-

mr. FFFTT 1-10 Legalize the acts of the September of New-York.

Mr. EVEREST—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to weights and measures.

Mr. WATERBURY—To make the office of Register in the City of New-York a salaried one.

Mr. AITKEN-To amend the New-York Mechan-

Mr. AlTKEN gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings, and furnishing materials therefor, in the City and County of New-York, passed July 11,

The bill provides as follows: The bill provides as follows:

Secrics I. Whenever judgment shall be reniered in favor of the claimant in any proceeding commenced under the act hereby amended, such judgment shall direct the sale of the laterest of the owner in the iand and the premises upon which the line exists, to the extent of the right of such owner, at the line of the fling of the notice of lien, in pursuance of said exists, and that the proceeds of such as aball be applied to the payment of the coats of the proceeding, and of the amount found to be due to such claimant; and that the residue of proceeds be said to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, to be also any farther order of the Court.

Sec. 2 The owner may apply to the Court of Common Pleas the City and County of New-York for an order directing in the City and County of New-York for an order directing in Clerk to pay to him the proceeds of such sale so paid to hamid Gark, upon producing the certificate of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York that there are no lieus dock-

eted in his office against or affecting the said premises which have been filed under the said act.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear that there are other liens on file with the Clork of the City and County of New York, affecting the said premises, notice of such application shall be given to the claimants respectively filing the notices creating said liens, and thereupon the said Court shall distribute such proceeds surem the parties entitled thereto accounts to the continuous the parties and thereto accounts to the continuous the parties.

Mr. HULL'S bill relative to the Rights of Married Women, was introduced to-day. It provides as fol-

Sec 1. Any merried woman whose husband either fro

Mr. MALLORY-To provide fer printing, in pam

Mr. MALLORY—To provide for printing, in pamphiet form, an abstract of the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced the following:

Mr. RAYMOND introduced the following:

AN ACT to dispose of the Constaints property an Staten Island, and to remove the Guarantine property and for the appointment of an Engineer Physician, and of a Hospital Sprayer I Provides that the Commissioners shall immediately dispose of the Guarantine property on Staten Island.

SEC 2. They shall, out of the proceeds of the sale, pay all expenses, legal liens, &c., and build a Floating Hospital, and place the bulance in the State Trassury. They shall file a second of their proceedings, certified by oath.

SEC 3. Provides that the Governor and Smate shall appoint. Physician, to be known as Emigrant Physician, to hold office two years, who shall reside where he can most conveniently discharge his duties.

s Physician, to be known as Emigrant Physician, to hold office two veers, who shall reside where he can must conveniently discharse his duties.

SEC 4, Provides that this Physician shall heard all vessels arriving at the part of New York, and inspect the passengers, and serd the side to Ward's Island, to be pussed under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigratien. And he shall also send all such process in the Marine Hospital to the saulation send all such process in the Marine Hospital to the saulation send all such process in the Marine Hospital to the saulation send to the content of the content of the content of New York. Emigrant Physician is vested with all the powers over veste in quarantine that the Basilth-Officer of the port of New York is now vested with.

SEC, 5 Provides that for the purpose of protecting the City of New York squitant the yellow fever, there shall be built a Floatist Pospital to be enchored in the Bay, or in the core certified Cency Island, to be under the direction of a physician to explain the Hospital Physician, who shall boil office two years, to be appointed by the Governor. B.

SEC 6 Provides this Hospital Physician, who shall be arriving between the 15th June and 1st November, from conthern ports, and if presence are found sick with the yellow-fever, or other contagions disease, remove them to the Floating Hospital Physician shall where they are to be administered to by the physician on bis depoty. Assistants and nurses are provided for, and agreement to the same. Vessels with sick absord are required to anchor in the Bay.

hysician shall appoint the sale of the sal

SEC. 8. The Emigrant Physician and Hospital Physician shall receive same fees now received by the Hesith Officer—the fees to be equally divided between the two sets of the commission of Health of the said port shall receive one squal eighth part of all the communication moneys received by the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of paying the assistants provided for.

SEC, 11 provides that vessels striving with emigrants shall anchow within the limits of the present quarantine.

SEC 12. A steamboat shall remain coposite or near the Floating Hospital to take the sick to Wards island.

SEC, 13. Vessels violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties of Sec. 30, of Art. 5, of Chap. 14, of Thile 2, of Part I, of the Revised Statutas.

SEC 14. Nothing in this sect shall affect the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

SEC, 15. All inconsistent acts repealed.

SEC, 16. This act to take effect on the 1st day of November.

Mr. RAFMOND—To allow the Staten Island Rail-

Mr. RAYMOND-To allow the Staten Island Rail

road.

[Mr. RHODES had consent to give notice of a bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings to increase the salary of the County Treasurer of that county, not to exceed \$1.500 per annum.]
Mr. RICKERSON brought in a bill to Secure the

Mr. RICKERSON brought in a bill to Secure the Purity of Elections.
Mr. WOODEN—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the Assessment and Taxation of Real Estate.
Mr. BALDWIN infroduced a bill to authorize certain leases in the County of St. Lawrence, which provides that the proprietors of any mines or veins of lead or copper ore in the County of St. Lawrence may demise, lease or rent the same for a period not to exceed twenty-one years from the date of any such lease, to any foreign individual or Company, and such lease or lessees may take, hold, work, use or convey the same during the said term in the same manner and subject to the same liabilities as if such lessee or lessees were natural born citizen or citizens. The object of the bill is to enable aliens, residing and working mines in Canada, to lease and work the lead mines in St. Lawrence County.
The bill was read a third time by unanimous consent, but after the vote had been taken, Mr. RHODES moved to reconsider, and after some or remarks from Mr. BALDWIN, he withdrew his motion.

INSOLUTIONS.

Mr. BLATCHEORE Called up the Senate concur-

rent resolution, fixing upon the 6th day of February to elect a U.S. Senators, and moved a concurrence. Mr. PETTY moved to lay the resolution on the ta-ble. Lost.

ble. Lost.
The resolution was then concurred in.
Mr. BLATCHFORD called up the Senate concurrent resolution relative to the letters patent to lands under water granted to Henry Ruggles. Concur-

d in. Mr. EAMES-That the Committee on Banks in-

Mr. EAMES—That the Committee on Banks inquire what amount is on deposit in the several Banks in the State, the number of depositors, and the rate of per centage paid. Laid over.

Mr. WATERBURY called up his resolution calling upon the Adjutant-General to report what (if any) military regiments, battalions or companies are organized contrary to the militia laws, and to take the necessary steps to disband them. Mr. W. said it was understood that there were many companies organized by and composed of men who are not citizens of the State, which was contrary to law.

Mr. AlTik EN called for a division of the question,

Mr. AITKEN called for a division of the question, first upon the information asked, and second upon the direction to disband.

The first part was adopted.

Mr. AITKEN moved that the second part be laid

Mr. AITKEN moved that the second part be laid on the table. Lost.

The second part, directing the disbandment, was then adopted—Ayes 86, Noes 25.

Mr. MAGUIRE called up the communication from the Governors of the Alms House, inviting the Legislature to visit the Institutions under their charge.

Mr. LEIGH moved that the invitation be accepted, but said he hoped his motion would not be carried. The money intrusted to the Ten Governors was intrusted to their care for specific purposes, which were for the benefit—1st, of the poor; 2d, the sick; 3d, the lunatics; 4th, criminals. And he did not think they had any money to be expended in entertaining the Legislature. He did not believe this Legislature would the contribution of the property of the poor of the they accepted an entertaining the Legislature. for the benefit—ist, of the poor; 2d, the sick; 3d, the lunatics; 4th, criminals. And he did not think they had any money to be expended in entertaining the Legislature. He did not believe this Legislature would let it go out that they accepted an entertainment under such circumstances. The poor of the City of New York were in a deplorable condition. He had som it stated that the slaves of Alabama were contributing to the relief of the poor of New York. Was it proper, then, that, when the poor were reduced to such a straight, the Legislature should accept an entertainment to be paid for with money suppropriated to the benefit of the poor! Not only this, but you find a set of hangers on who partake of these entertainments, and who drink and carouse, and whose conduct will be given out as that of the Legislature. Mr. L. read, in the reported proceedings of the Ten Governors, the speech of Gov. Puke, as published in The Trainuxe, who opposed the adoption of the resolution extending the invitation.

Mr. L. withdrew his motion, and moved the indefi-nite postponement of the consideration of the invits-

At the request of Mr. PETTY, Mr. L. withdrew his motion to postpone, and Mr. P. read the remarks of Gov. West, in reply to Gov. Duke, who was in favor of

Mr WYGANT moved the indefinite postponement

of the invitation.

At the request of Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS, Mr. W. withdrew his motion to postpone. At the request of Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS, withdrew his motion to postpone.
Mr. WILLIAMS then proceeded to say that he believed this House would, in its good sense, follow the example of Legislatures in years past, in visiting these institutions. It was essentially necessary for the members of the Legislature to visit these institutions to get a correct idea of their management. It was impossible for any one to understand their needs—and the Legislature would be called on to afford—and the Legislature them. These Ten Gov. tions to get a correct idea of their management. It was impossible for any one to understand their needs—and the Legislature would be called on to afford them relief—without visiting them. These Ten Governors do not receive a single dollar for their services, and so great is their desire for the prosperity of the institutions under their charge, that they have devised the plan of informing those they will call on, of their wants. It was not for themselves they asked aid—but for the poor under their charge, and for whose benefit their management was. If it was certain they would secure the benefits they want without this visitation, he had no doubt they would be satisfied.

fied.

Mr. HALE would put his opposition upon entirely different grounds. He had nothing to say of the poor in those institutions—nor of their splendors or the luxury enjoyed in them. But the question was—have we time to devote to a pleasure visit of the kind proposed? He held that we had not. We were the servants of the people of this State, and night the House was well filled, in spite of the repelling storm; while in fair weather, it is packed as full as it can hold. The piece is put upon the stage in excellent style, and aside from the rich music, is a most attractive spectacle. Last night there was a ittle change for the better in the cast-Mr. Hora-

have no time to fritter away in this manner. There was a large amount of business hourly accumul ving, and was it not our duty to stay here and a tend to it?

Mr. REODES thought this matter could easily be got over. He would move the acceptance of this is vitation, and set down the time at the expiration of

in vitation, and set down the time at the expiration of the session.

Mr. O'KEEFE looked upon this as a proper lavitation. It was a customary one—had been extended and accepted for years past, and he saw nothing wrotg in it. As to the slaves of Alabama senting contributions to the poor of New York, he would say for himself he would rather be the poorest of the peor, and wallow in fith, than the richest slave that ever crossed Meson & Diron sline. The gentlemen from New York Mr. Leigh) had said much of the vieit last year, and yet that gentleman accompanied the Legislature on that occasion, and partook of the good things spread before the visitors.

Mr. O'KEEFE—Well, wines excepted.

Mr. O'KEEFE—Well, wines excepted. But that was not of mement.

Mr. O KEEFE—Well, wines excepted. But that was not of mement.

Mr. MUNRO was enxious to make this visit. Ha, as a member of the last House, did not go last year. But he was always sorry he did not go for the purpose of taking care of his associates. He felt a desire to go this year to redeem the name of the Legislature feet last year.

Mr. MUNDY hoped this invitation would be accepted for he believes they would gain much instruction with regard to the charities of New York. It was extremely proper that the visit abould be made.

Mr. HEADLEY thought that unjust oblopy had been thrown upon these Ten Governors. The sam

extremely proper that the visit abould be made.

Mr. HEADLEY thought that unjust obloquy had been thrown upon these Ten Governors. The sum which this visit would cost was not more than the services of each of these Governors was worth. But that was not the point. The Governors will make mency by the expenditure of the sum required to definal the expenses of this entertainment. They will open the eyes and hearts of the legislators to the wants and deserts of these Institutions.

Mr. WATENEURY was fally conscious of the necessity of a visit to these Institutions, but he denounced the source of the invitation, but he denounced the source of the invitation. The Legislature should be the the recipient of the hospitalities of charitable institutions. He hoped the conduct of these Governors would be exposed to the public, and he be lieved it would have a good effect.

Mr. ASTKEN defended the Governors from the attacks made upon him by his colleague. Mr. Leigh. Mr. BAKER said he would tell membars, that before the close of this ression they would be called on to make appropriations to these institutions. And as a member from the roral districts, he would say that he lad gained much information with regard to them, by the vait made last year—information which it is impossible for them to get in any other way. He alluded to the fact that the Legislature last year staid a week over the 100 days to make up the time lost. And he called for specifications as to who the members were whose conduct was such as to disgrace the body to which they belonged.

Mr. LEIGH explained. He referred to persons, not members, whose conduct was such as to disgrace the body to which they belonged.

Mr. LEIGH explained. He knew nothing of the Mr. Leigh explained. He knew nothing of the holp was the second of the conduct was such as to disgrace the body to which they belonged.

Mr. Baker continued. He knew nothing of the him.

Mr BAKER continued. He knew nothing of the Mr BAKER continued. He knew nothing of the conduct of others than members, and did not think the Legislature should be held responsible for it. It would not be proper to defer the visit till after the adjournment, because the Legislature will be called on to make appropriations before adjournment, and the object of the visit was for information.

Mr. COCKS moved an amendment that the expense of the visit be borne by each member.

Mr. S. B. COLE referred to the stigmus cast upon the Governors. This Board had adopted the invitation for the good of the inmutes in the Institutions; and they were deserving of praise rather than condemnation.

denoration.

Mr. COLEMAN referred to a letter written by Mr. Mr. COLEMAN referred to a letter written by Mr. Leigh, in regard to the visit last year, which charged members with intoxication, and took the occasion to say that he did tot believe the members of that Legislature were drunkards; and he believed the members of this House could be trusted in New York. As to the Ten Governors, they were, all of them, excellent, charitable citizens, and were well thought of by all well-thinking men. ell-thicking men.
Mr. PECK read an extract from the letter referred

Mr. PECK read on calculate to, as follows:
"One of your prisoners said to his keeper on one of these occasions:
"Sir you know the only crime for which I have been sent here is the drinking of hiquer, paid for with my own money; then, pointing to severated your questy that were recline to the boat," will you let these men go that have got druck at the

then, positing to several your what have got druck at the book. "will you let these men go that have got druck at the public expense?"

"I have no right to complain of the Board of Ten Governors, or any of them, for providing a banquat, however laxarious or magnifect, at their coun expense, but I feel impelled, by a sense of duty as a public servant, to call the attention of the betweelerst and tax paying community to the fast that so much of the public money is so often expended in such hangurings.

"The chapel connected with the Workhouse has been dedicated to the worship of Goor, here the prisoners are taught lessons of virtue and religion and how to tests the temptations strong drist, which showe all things else, has been the messar of their present destraded on and distress. That this consecrated chapt should be ascheded as a place for becchanallan nyies, as it was last spring, on the visit of the State Legicaliume, is a species of searching exactly equated since the harvendaring test of the wine drinking King of Basylon."

He then on he half of the last Legicaliume, denied

Mr. Morris Barnett is the author of an American

Comedy, which was produced at Bunton's last even-ing, with new scenery, capital dresses and good act-

the motive a vacant Consulship. The hero, Vivian

Malden, (Jordan.) a bandsome and gifted young gen-

verse fate and plunged in dependency, and is in lave

with Bertha Waverer, (Mrs. Burton); her father, the Hon Mr. Waverer, likes him, but her step-mother

Mrs. Hughes) does not. Our Set, a coterie of office-

seekers and intriguers, governed by Mrs. Waverer

pulse, and determine to support her cousin, S. Spoon-

adroit friend of Malden's, Mrs. Poodle, (Miss Ray-

mond.) deceives Mrs. Waverer into the belief that

Malden is in love with her, and accordingly she deter-

mines to give him the Consulship. Dr. Lacquer, a

gray-haired old lobby-agent, is set to work. The Set

do their best for the new aspirant, the President no ni-

nates, and the Senate confirms him; but not till Mrs. Waverer finds that she has been deluded, that Mal-

den is really in love with her daughter in-law, whose

hand and fertune Dr. Lacquer had thought would

surely be his. This discovery inspires the virtuous leaders of Our Set with rage, but it is too late: their

work has been accomplished and they are obliged to

rather lively dialogue, and the opportunities it offers for effect are tolerably improved, but there is nothing original or brilliant. Above all, the play is not Amer-

ican in anything but name. The wire-pullers at Washington are certainly a shabby set of people,

but they are not such of ninnies as Mr. Morris Bar-

nett represents them; nor are the glittering prizes of

office bestowed by such stupid means as he would

have us believe. In his use of political slang he also betrays ignorance where he affects knowledge; thus

he makes Senator Waverer speak of attending a

cancus of "Softs" at the Capitol, not knowing that

this euphonious epithet belongs exclusively to the

State of New-York. So he constantly employs the

phrase of "the Hon. Mrs. Waverer"-a title which

belongs only to dignituries of the masculine gender,

though in England, with whose usages Mr. Barnett

is, of course, more familiar,—it is also applied to la-dies of noble birth. Altogether, Our Set is not des

tined to make an epoch in dramatic literature. It

has rather the air of a translation or a isptation than of an original piece. If it were condensed into a single act, it might be made successful, but there is

Of the acting we can speak in terms of commenda-

tion. Mr. Burton, as Dr. Lacquer, was splendidly

made up, and did the best with his part. So did Mrs. Hughes, Miss Raymond and the others. Mr. Moore,

CINDERELLA—This popular opera is attracting very large audiences at the Broadway. Even last

as Senator Waverer, played carefully and well.

not enough of it for three.

see Malden carry off both the office and the heiress. This meager and threadbare plot is filled out with

through Dr. Lacquer, (Burton,) obey that lady's it

bill, Esq., (De Walden,) for the Consulship.

tleman of the legal profession, is pursued by

darity teast of the wine drinking King of Basylon."

He then, on behalf of the last Legislature, denied the implication contained in this letter.

Mr. STEBBINS sist not betteve that much information could be obtained in the manner in which those visitations were made. And from the reports of the visit, as published in the papers, he was convinced that no creek was gained to the Legislature.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved the previous question—on accepting the invitation, and it was ordered.

The invitation was then accepted, but no day fixed for the visit. Adjourned to 4 P. M. st. The passengers and mails were taken to and from the Chambers-st. depor to targe steight provided by the Company. It is reported that but little snow feel upon the track of this road above Yonkers.

The Harlem Railroad trains were snowed up at Williamsbridge, from 3 o'clock until late in the after-

noon, when a passage was forced to Twenty-sixth-st. whence the passengers were brought down i THE DRAMA.

the Fourth av. cars.
On the New-Haven Road the trains arrived in good season, but came no lower than the depot at Twenty-fourth-at. The Fourth-av. cars brought the

passengers thence to the lower part of the Chy.

The trains on the Harlem and New-Haven Roads will leave from their up-town depots until the weather

On the New-York and Ente Road all the trains arrived without serious delay. As there was no wind, the usual drifting in the Bergen cut did not occur.

On the New-Jesser Railhoad there was no difficulty, the Philadelphia and New-Brunswick trains came in as usual. The trains on the Campen and Ameor Road were

not seriously retarded-the boat arrived, bringing the Philadelphia mail, at the usual time last evening. THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

The steamship Baltic, Comstock, for Liverpool

left her wharf yesterday, and proceeded as far as Quarantine, where she anchored in consequence of the severe storm. Will sail this morning at 2

The steamships Marios, Foster, for Charleston FLORIDA, Woodbull, for Savannah, were both detained at their wharves from the same cause, and will sail as soon as the weather permits.

THE STEAMS During the afternoon and evening, it snowed so fast that vessels on the Bay could scarcely be seen the distance of a quarter of a mile, in consequence of which most of the boats that usually leave here in the afternoon, were compelled to remain at their

The steamboat Conmonone, Capt. Frazee, of the New York and Boston line, was still lying at her dock at midnight, walting for the storm to abate. We were told that this is the first time that this boat had failed to start at her appointed hour since she had been on the line, a period of five years.

The steamboat State of Maine, Capt. Jewett, of the Fall River line, was also at her dock at midnight. The steamer WORCESTER, of the Norwich and Worcester line, was in the same fix. It was quite loubtful whether these boats would be able to leave before daylight.

THE WEATHER IN OTHER PLACES.

[By Telegraph] NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 24-7 P. M. It commenced snowing here at 4.30 P. M., and the torm still continues. Hantfond, Wednesday, Jan. 24-7 P. M.

At 4] this morning snow commenced falling very heavily here, and there are no signs of abatement up to this time. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M. It commenced snowing here at 3 o'clock, and con-

tinues up to the present time, with indications of a heavy fall. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M.

A snow-storm commenced here at 5j this afternoon, and the snow is now falling heavily.

Bostos, Jan. 24, 1855—8j P. M. It is now snowing hard in this city. Wind North-Coxcorp, (N. H.,) Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M.

The weather is cold and cloudy here, indicating a

PORTLAND, (Me.,) Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M. The weather this evening is moderate, with indica tions of a snow storm.

BANGOR, (Me.,) Jan. 24, 1853—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear, and the temperature Herpeastle, of course, does vastly better. What with such singing as Louisa Pyne's, the general 7 ex cellert acting of all, the accessaries of appropriate and well handled scenery, and the additional charm POUGHERPSIE, Jan. 24, 1855.

Weather moderate: snowing slowly all day; now about two inches of snow on a level. ALBANT, Wednesday, Jan. 24-7 P. M. The wind has been easterly all day. We have had but a light fall of snow, and the weather is quite

BRATTLEBORO', Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M. It commenced snowing here at about 5 o'clock with prospects of a heavy fall.
BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Jan. 24, 1835-7 P. M.

The thermometer is now 180 above zero, and the weather is fine and clear.
White River Junction, (Vt.) Jan. 24-7 P. M.

The weather here is clear and fine this evening, but

MOSTREAL, Jan 24, 1855-7 P. M. The weather here is clear, and very cold.

OGDENSETRON, (N. Y... Jan 24 1835-7 P. M.

This evening the sky is perfectly clear, and there

This evening the Urica, Jan. 24, 1835—8 P. M. Urica, Jan. 24, 1835—8 P. M. Weather clear: thermometer 150 aboze zero be-

ore noon; now at 200. STRACUSE, Jan. 24, 1855-9 P. M.
The moon is shining brightly here. The thermome

ter is 14° above zero.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M. who shall paint the perils and discomforts of the quadruped? The omnibuses and cars must run their accustomed rounds, and sorely was poor horse-flesh The thermometer in this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, stood at 60 above zero. It now stands at 200 above. The weather is clear. The barometer is

> going up. Burraro Jan 24 1855-8 P. M. Weather has been comparatively calm and pleas-ant here to day. At present we have a depth of 1s to 24 inches. The thermometer is now 190 above

> DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1835. The weather has been extremely cold here for the past two days. Last night the river froze over for the first time this season, and people are crossing to-day. The ferry boats, however, worked their passage over. PORT JERVIS. Jan. 24, 1855-9 50 P. M.

There has been no fall of snow, of any consequent on the Eric Railraid, west of Port Jervis, to-day. is about six inches deep here. The weather is now cold and clear. The trains are running regularly.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 24, 1833-7 P. M.

We had a slight fall of one w this morning, but it cleared off this afternoon. This evening the weather BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning. The storm on Sunday morning ex-tended to Petersburg and Elehmond. Much damage was done by the wind.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1855-7 P. M.

There was a light fall of mow here early this morning, but the weather has been clear ever since. It is now fine moonlight, with a moderate temperature. A WORD FROM THE GRANITE STATE.

stances the passengers lent a helping hand to place the cars on the track again. On some of the routes, sleighs were substituted in the afternoon, thus afford-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Jan. 23, 1855. One year ago, the Whigs and the Free-Soil men in ing a more expeditious mode of transit from one point this State were just commencing an animated politi-cal campaign which, upon the whole, resulted in a The Second, Third, Sixth and Eighth-av. Railroads defeat of the Nebraska friends of the National Adwere kept nearly free of snow all day yesterday, by the assistance of the broom and snow-plow. Most of these lines were obliged to omit some of their usual number of cars, and from one o'clock until three in the atternoon it was with the utmost difficulty that the misistration. True, Gov. Baker was elected Chief

Magistrate, but he was, and is now, understood to be opposed to the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, yet a Legislature was secured opposed to electing any friend of the Administration to the U. S. Senate, lthough two Senators were to be elected. Our little State led off in the elections of 1854, setting a good example to all the other fifteen free States, and nobly has that example been followed by them all save Cali-fornia. Were it not for a new and strange element in the politics of the country, to-day this State would be good for four thousand majority against the A tministration of one of her own sons; but as the contest is changed from what it was last year, and from what it should be this year, it is difficult to say what the result will be seven weeks from to morow. The Administration party has its contest now mainly with an opponent in the dark, and this is a great relief to it, as the old and hard issues against it are not much pressed upon its attention. A heavy body of Whigs and Free Soil men dislike this condition of the contest as they have not much sympathy with what seems to them to be virtually an attack upon the freedom of speech and of the press, as well as at variance with the whole spirit of our Republican Institutions, and the better teachines of the religious sentiments

New-England.
But we are in a contest, and clouds and darkness are round about us all. We shall, most likely, live to see fair weather again, as there is too much intelli gence in the Granite State to make darkness prefer? able to light. The night will be short.

You have seen the nominations recently made at a Convention of Know-Nothings at Manchester, I dare say, but some of them are to be changed. Another recent one was held, to nominate a candidate for Governor, as the Bev. Mr. Moore, of this place, is constitutionally ineligible to that office. It is also believed an effort will be made to induce the Key. Mr. Pike to decline the nomination he received as a candidate for Congress from the 1st District. He is a ed man, but ambitious office seekers were disapcointed when he, and not they, received the nominaion. The Convention will be held on the 30th inst. Very many Republican Whigs and Free-Sdil men entered the new organization to keep it out of the hands of the Administration Democrats and Webster Whigs, but they will be there not long after " the "ides of March," as we outside believe. The Silver Gray Whigs are all in it, some 3,000 strong, as are at least 6,000 Auti-Slavery Whigs; while 10,000 of the least 6,000 Anti-Stavery Whiles, while 10,000 of the latter class are yet free to speak and talk like free-mer. About half the Free-Soil party have joined the order, say some 5,000, and not far from 4,000 Democrats. There are at least 16,000 of the Whigs of the Granite State, 10,000 Free-Soilers, and 10,000 Anti-Nebraska Democrats, who yet like the tone of THE TRIBUNE, or rather hold to the sentiments for which it so nobly battles; and had a Republican organization been formed in Massachusetts last Sepember, that organization would have swept the State in the same style it swept Ohio, Michigan, Maine, and other States whose elections preceded the election in the Old Bay State, and this State would have been now Republican by a great majority. is confusion here to-day, and will be so until the March election shall have passed; and there wi speedily come forth a REFUBLICAN PARTY, composed of "good men and true," from all the old parties, and the Nebraska Democratz and Silver Gray Whigs will have a long time for reflection, without being troubled much in managing affairs of State. Although apparently now surrounded by clouds and darkness, we are looking for "the good time coming."

Victor Hugo, the celebrated French poet and republicen will, it is said, shortly pay a visit to the United States. Like Chateaubriand, he probably hopes to find here fresh and platuresque subjects for A Washington paper says that it seems to be taken

for granted that the Hon. John Y. Mason will return to the United States, vacating the French mission, as soon as he may be able to travel.

The Lily is now published at Richmond, Ind., by

Mrs. Mary Birdsall. Mrs. Bloomer, who has removed to Council Bluffs, continues her connection with the paper in the capacity of corresponding

THE MILITIA AND REGULAR SOLDIERS. MR. SEWARD'S REMARKS ON THE BOUNTY

LAND BILL.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. SEWARD-Mr. President: The quest

understand to be on the substitute offered by the Sepator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brodhead.) THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Clay -The

question is on the amendment offered by the Sonator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brothead) as a substitute to Mr. SEWARD-The object of that substitute is to

reduce the amount of this appropriation. It is a very laudable and proper object if it can be attained consistently and with justice. But it strikes me that the

substitute is objectionable on the ground that it at-

tains that object inconsistently and unjustly; that there is an antagonism between the principles on which the substitute rests and the objects of the bill

which is under consideration. The principle of the bill is to provide an acknowledgment, by way of donation, on the part of the Government, to the offi-cers and soldiers who have served in the several wars in which the United States has been engaged. If the bill proposed to appropriate too large an amount of the public lands, the reduction to be made consistently with the objects of the bill must be by reducing the amount of the public land which is to be appro-priated to each individual. That, however, is not proposed. On the other hand, the Hon Senator from printed to each individual. That, however, is not proposed. On the other hand, the Hon. Senator from Penneylvania proposes that you shall give the largest quantity of the public lands which is asked by any person to each of the individuals whom he favors by his substitute; but he reduces the aggregate amount by striking out some of the classes who were to come into the division. What are the classes he strikes at? They are the volunteers in those wars. I object to this, on the ground that it is inconsistent. There are two classes of soldiers in all our wars—one, those who are known by the name (not necessarily a reproachful one) of mercenaries, or soldiers for hire, prefessional soldiers—those who enlist for the compensation which the Government renders. There is the other class of volunteers, those who are not soldiers by profession, but who are in the civil avocations of life. Those volunteers are persons who are moved by a spirit of patriotism, irrespective of compensation. They do not serve generally throughout the whole of a war; but they collet as volunteers to resist an invasion of a particular portion of the tarritory of the United States, and to defend their homes, their families, and their firesides. They are, of the two classes, the more meritorious. Moreover, they never engage in the public service, except at some sectifice—the earchice of the profits of the civil occupations in which they have been engaged, and which, after the engagement, for however brief a period in their families, and their firesides. They are, of the two classes, the more meritorious. Moreover, they never ergage in the public service, except at some secifice—the sacrifice of the profits of the civil occupations in which they have been engaged, and which, after the engagement, for however brief a period in the public service, results in disastrous losses to them and embarrassment in their financial concerns. Such was the case with the volunteers who resorted to the defense of Plattsburgh, in in the war of 1812, from Vermont and the State of New-York. They dropped their sickles upon the harvest fields, and they rep vired and tendered their services, and supported the tender of them with bravery and with devotion, to the interests and the glery of their country. They never retired until they had driven the invader back into the foreign country from which he came. Now, then to make a discrimination between those who served as regular soldiers, and those who served as volunteers, under such circumstances, is unjust, as it seems to me, and tends to discourage that which is the most important military institution of this country, and of all free countries, that is the militia. We must all ways have a small stending army. We have that only at the sacrifice of some republican principle, and at some rick to republican institutions. But the true military institution of a republican government is the militia spirit of the land. We all know how valiant and how effective that auxiliary was in the war of 1812; and we all know how loyal and effective it was in the Revolution. You know, Sir, perhaps better than I do (Mr. Clay in the Chair) how effective it was in all the Southern and Western campaigns during the war of 1812. It is on this ground, therefore, that I must make up my mind either to vote against this bill altogether, or to go for it in the state in which it stands now, so far as this question is concerned. I believe this disposes of the principal anguments in favor of the substitute, except those contained in

tead bill.

Nor de I think it is likely to prove so injurious to the new States as the Hon. Senator from Michigan imagines: and I have no doubt he is very honest, as I know he is very learned, in his reasoning on these I know he is very learned, he has practically one by Iknow he is very learned, in his reasoning on these subjects. I think the time has practically gone by when large tracts of land will be taken by speculators. That a large portion of the lands will go into the pessession of persons who served in the wars, and that another large portion will go into the hands of their widows and children, is also very probable; and the rest, if the land shall come to be so low in value as the Hon. Senator supposes, will afford no occasion for speculation. Speculators will not purchase lands so cheap, to hold them and pay taxes on them until they advance in market, more especially as there is no reason to apprehend that the Government will hereafter be less liberal in its grants of public lands for public objects than it has been heretofore. It may, for a time, affect the prosperity of some of the friends of some one or mere of the new States but that will be but brief and temporary. They will find, I think, their lands settled just in proportion as the prices of the lands are reduced, and with the occupation, settlement and culivation of their lands, their fiscal resources will be improved more than the loss of this five per centrand. Their educational institutions also will find support in new and ever multiplying settlements, which will compensate them abundantly for any temporary depreciation in the value of the reserved lands for the support of that great interest. Under these circumstances, I have made up my mind to vote for the bill as it stands, in preference to the substitute of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania.

THE TRIBUNE AS A TEXT-BOOK.—At the District School of Wawayanda, Orange Co., N.Y., THE TRIS-USE is used daily as a reading exercise. The prac-tice is an excellent one, (says The Middletown Whig Press.) as the information, being new and fresh, will be more lastingly impressed on the minds of the scholars than the dry reading of ordinary class-books

A COMPORT FOR TRAVELERS. -Mr. J. M. Williams. of Dabuque, Iowa, has shown us the model of a new-ly invented head sext for passengers when seated in railroad care, so adjusted as to be sreverible like the ordinary seat-backs, or to be put entirely out of the way when that is deemed desirable. The plan is a good one, and its general adoption will gre crease the comfort of day-and-night travelers.

The Woman's Advocate is a new and large weekly just started at Philadelphia by Mrs. Ann E. McDow-ell. It is moderate and carnest in tone, makes a far-appearance, and we are assured that it is an honest and resolute attempt to help women to help themselves, employing women as compositors, and trying in every way to improve their condition. Wa heartily wish it success.

Col. Stone, of The Plattsburgh Republican, colo brates the forty-fifth anniversary of this journal, and the twenty-second since he became its proprieter and editor, by beautifying its mechanical appearance with a new typographical dress. The Colonel is a veteras in the field of journalism.